CONGRESS SUMMARY.

WASHINTON, Jan. 12. The morning hour having expired, the consideration of the salary bill was resumed. Pending the question, being an amendment of Gordon, of Georgia, he asked leave to withdraw that amendment, and offered another, providing that the salaries of all commissioned officers ing that the salaries of all commissioned officers in the army and navy, whose pay and allowances exceed \$5,000 a year and is less than \$5,000, be reduced 10 per cent; that the pay and allowances of general staff officers, such as paymaster general, quarter master general, commodore in the navy and others, shall not exceed \$5,000; that, of rear-admiral in the navy and major-general in the army shall not \$6,000; that of lieulenant general of the army and vice admiral of the navy not to exceed and vice admiral of the navy not to exceed \$7.500; that of the general of the army and ad-

pensation. He denied the authority of congress to fix future appropriations, as they must be governed by the necessities of the case.

Mr. Conkling, of New York, sa.d that thus far he had taken no part in this debate. The senate ought to have acted, and might have acted, on this measure in less than one day. He had no doubt the majority of the senate favored repeal, and much time had been wasted. He appealed to every member of the senate to unite with him in putting en and to this whole subject, in order in putting an end to this whole subject, in order that the senate might proceed to the bankrupt law and the financial measures which the country needed.

tiordon's amendment was further amended so as not to apply to the annual appropriations for the president's house, leaving only the que tion of salary after March 3, 1877, to be acted on. The amendment was then rejected by a vote of 39

amendment was then rejected by a vote of 39 mays to 13 yeas.

Mr. Conking offered as a substitute for the house bili, as amended by the senate, that so much of the act of March. 1873, as provides for the increase of compensation of public officers and employes, be repealed, except that portion which effects the salary of the president of the United States, and Judges of the supreme court, and that hereafter all salaries, with the exception of those named, be the same as they were prior to the passage of that act, provided that mileage should not be allowed for the first session of the forty-third congress; and, further, that all back pay not drawn or returned to the treasury be covered into the treasury and declared to be the property of the United States. In presenting this substitute, Mr. Conking said he offered it to take, the place of the house bill and every amendment that the senate had adopted. had adonted.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, thought' that the act of July, 1850, provided that all unexpended balances of appropriations in the treasury be placed to the credit of the surplus rund, and he saw no necessity of the clause in the substitute of the gentleman from New York providing for cover-

and the money into the treasury.

Mr. Conkling hoped there would be a vote on his substitute. He wanted this question of back pay settled, as well as the salary increase. So far as the president's salary is concerned, the constitution forbids that it be touched now; but as to the other salaries, he hoped they would be put back to the same as they were prior to

here should be an allowance for mileage, stationery and postage stamps.

Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, thought there

Mr. Wright, of lows, hoped there would be an

immediate vote on Conkling's substitute and Mr. Edmands offered an amendment which he presented a few days ago, providing that the act shall take effect from March 4, 1873, and that the necounting officers make ratable monthly re-ductions from said salaries at a rate necessary to effectuate this provision within nine months of the next year after. Rejected—yeas, 8; nays, 36.
Mr. Hamilton offered an amendment fixing the salary of the president at \$25,000 per annum after March 4, 1877. Rejected, yeas;

6; nays, 43.
Mr. Anthony offered an amendment that the provisions of the act shall not affect the salaries of the president, vice president, members of the cabinet, nor any employes of the senate or house representatives, or other persons named in the third section of the act of March 3.

Mr. Wright inquired if the effect of this amendment was not to repeal the law, so far as it applied to senators, representatives and delegates in congress.

Mr. Authory replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Wright said, as he before stated, he did not propose to eat humble pie himself, and say con-gress did wrong in increasing the sala ies of its own members, but was right in increasing all

others. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Norwood, of Georgia, offered an amendment that the act of June 31, 1873, repealing the frunking privilege, be repealed. Rejected. The question then recurred on the substitute proposed by Mr. Conkling for the house bill and all senate amendments thereto.

The bill was reported in full as follows: An act

repealing the increase in the salaries of members

tions for the legislative, executive and judicial bill. expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1875, as provides for the increase of compensation of public officers and employes, whether members of congress, delegates, or others, except the president of the United States same is hereby repealed, and the salaries, com-pensation and allowances of all said persons except as aforesaid, shall be fixed by the law in force at the time of the passage of said act, pro-vided that mileage shall be allowed for the first session of the forty-third congress; that all moneys appropriated as compensation to mem-ters of the forty-third congress in excess of mileage, and all allowances fixed by law at the commencement of said congress, and which shall not have been drawn by members of said congress respectively, or which, having been drawn,

Bogy, Boreman, Boutwell, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Conkling, Crozier, Davis, Dorsey, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry of Michigan, Frelinghuysen, Goldthwalte, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamlin, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Sargent, Saulsbury, Schurz, Stockton, Sumner, Wadleigh, West, Windom and Wright—50.

Nays—Brownlow, Conover, Flanagan, Gordon, Lewis, Norwood, Sprague and Tipton—8.

Mr. Cooper announced that he paired with Cragin, who would have voted for the bill, and

Mr. Cooper announced that he paired with Cragin, who would have voted for the bill, and he. Cooper, against it.
Not voting-Alcorn, Ames, Dennis, Ferry of Connecticut, Gilbert, Hamilton of Texas, Johnston, Jones, Kelly, Ransom, Stewart, Thurman.
The bill now goes back to the house for th The bill now goes back to concurrence of that body.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.

The chaplain of the senate, in the opening prayer, returned thanks to divine providence for the deed of yesterday-the repeal

in the board of regents of the Smithsonian institute was taken up and passed. The chair appointed Mr. Sargent, of California, member of the board of regents of regents. The senate went into take it.

Mr. Cox stated that he and many of the board of regents of the board of regents. Smithsonian institute on the part of the

par for them. Mr. Gordon, of Georgia, introduced a resolution directing the committee on civil serpar, we must resort to some other means than vice and retrenchment to inquire into the contraction. He was opposed to a reduction in the time given for a final answer whether expediency of reporting a bill to reduce, as the price of labor or commodities. If it be done they will accept or reject the proposition. far as possible, the compensation of all officers of the army and navy, whose salarles exceed 85,000 per annum, and asked that it be laid on the table for the present. It was

A message was received from the house annonucing the adoption of the resolutions of respect to the memory of James Brooks and Wilder D. Foster.

Mr. Fenton addressed the senate on the

life and character of Mr. Brooks, and Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, derivered a eulogy on Mr. Foster, after which the usual resolutions of respect to their memory were adopted and the senate adjourned.

The following dispatch was sent to Gov. Davis by the president this morning:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan. 12, 1874.

Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, favored \$5,000 a claring the late election unconstitutional, year compensation to congressmen, and thought should be some provision made for covering their back pay into the treasury, as the department had often times no means of knowing what claims are into the provision made for covering tion of the United States and the acts of congress under it, and can not be granted. The what claims against definite appropriations act of the legislature of Texas providing for were outstanding. and both political parties having made nom-inations and having conducted a political campaign under its provisions, would it not be prudent to yield to the verdict of the peo-pie as expressed by the ballots.

> House resumed the consideration of the bill to promote education.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, expressed his sympathy with the measure, but the Government, like individuals, was found to cut its coat according to its cloth. The gov-ernment was no more justified than individuals in borrowing money to pay current expenses, and he did not think that congress was at liberty, in time of peace, to impose new taxes, except under absolute necessity. He appealed to those having charge of the bill to postpone its further consideration till some day when an exhibit of receipts and expenditures would justify its support.

Mr. Phillips, of Kansas, made an argument against the bill.

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until the third Tuesday in March. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, suggested Decem-

ber, to give the people an opportunity to express their will on the subject, at the next Mr. Killinger, of Pennsylvania, moved to to lay the bill on the table. The motion was rejected. Yeas, 104; nays, 135; and then the bill was postponed until March. The house

then, at half-past one, went into a committee March 3, 1873, entitled an act making appropria- of the whole, on the naval appropriation The following amendment, offered by Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, provoked considerable discussion: Any person holding any office or appointment under authority of and justices of the supreme court, be and the the United States, who shall contract for, or

authorize or consent to any expenditure with any fiscal year, over or beyond the appropriations for such year, for the purpose for which such appropriations may have been specifically made, or who shall at any time contract for, or authorize or consent to any expenditure over and above the appro-priations made before such time, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon convic-tion thereof, shall be fined not less than have been returned in any form to the United States, are hereby covered into the treasury of the United States absolutely the same as if they had never been appropriated as aforesaid. The year and nays being ordered, the bill was passed, as above reported, by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs Allison, Anthony, Bayard, Bogy, Boreman, Boutwell, Buckingham, Camenter, Chandler, Clayton, Conkling, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Carpenter, Chandler, Chandler,

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, asserted that, al-though the cost of the New York postoffice was limited to \$3,000,000, and of Boston postoffice to \$1,500.000, the former had already cost 6,000,000, and the latter nearly three millions. The amendment was allowed to lie over for future action. Without making much progress on the bill, the house took up the senate substitute to the bill in relation to

Mr. Hurlbut, of Illinois, said it had been his fortune to present to the house a measure, which the house had passed, and to which the senate had adopted a substitute. He proposed to accept that substitute as a sa isfactory solution of the vexed question. He didn't propose to lead in the measure, but would yield the floor to the chairman of the select committee, to which the house had originally referred the subject.

Mr. Hale, of New York, said in order to bring the house to a vote on the bill without further complications, he would move that

bills, and desired to non-concur in order to get a better law. The previous question was seconded—126 to 57—and the substitute was

specie payments, making United States notes a legal tender. It was only an exercise of war power, but the time had now come when the exercise of that power should be made cease, and an earnest effort should be made cease, and an earnest effort should be made cease, and an earnest effort should be made cease of constructions are specied as series of constructions ment of all public officers and the power to compalsory education for all children because of the nation of the construction given to it for many compalsory education for all children because of the purpose and object of the corporation are declared to be to locate, contract, build braced everything covered by the purchase of childrens' labor under fourteen proposed change, but that rule years of age to be prohibited; the direct payand vice admiral of the navy not to exceed \$10,000; that of the general of the army and admiral of the navy not to exceed \$10,000; that the salary of the president of the United States, after March 3, 1877, shall be \$25,000 per annum, and the annual appropriations for the next four years for the executive mansion shall be \$25,000 per annum, and less than for the four years preceding March 3, 1873.

Mr. Eimands, of Vermont, moved to strike out all that portion of the amendment exceet out all that portion of the amendment exceet of the treasury to issue \$295,000 out all that portion of the amendment exceet of the treasury to issue \$295,000 out all that portion of the amendment exceet of the treasury to issue \$295,000 out all that portion of the amendment exceet of the treasury to issue \$295,000 out all that portion of the amendment exceet of the treasury to issue \$295,000 out all that portion of the proposed change, but that rule to keep the solemn pledge of the nation. If the position is the solemn pledge of the nation. If the position was insisted to keep the solemn pledge of the nation. If the position was insisted the safeguard of that rule. Bills were frequently brought in involving an appropriation to be subsequently made, or be paid out of some appropriation already made, both of the treasury to issue \$295,000 out all that portion of the amendment exceed to the committened to keep the solemn pledge of the nation. If the position was insisted to keep the solemn pledge of the nation. If the position was insisted to keep the solemn pledge of the nation. If the position was insisted to keep the solemn pledge of the nation. If the position was insisted to keep the solemn pledge of the nation. If the position was insisted to keep the solemn pleage of the nation. If the position was insisted to keep the solemn pleage of the nation. If the safety of the position was insisted to keep the solemn pleage of the nation. If the safety of the position was insisted to keep the solemn pleage of the nation. If the safety of Mr. Elimands, of Vermont, moved to strike out all that portion of the amendment except the last portion, which relates to the president's salary and appropriations for the white house.

Agreed to.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, or posed the reduction of the president's salary. He thought fifty the notes of the president's salary. He thought fifty to redeem the legal tender notes of the United States and it shall be in the discretion.

Currency, and it was referred to the committee of the rule of 1794. The scope of the spirit of the rule of 1794. The scope of the proposed rule was to cure these defects, so that whenever a proposition involves the payment from the public purse it shall be, and of right ought to be, discussed to redeem the legal tender notes of the United States and it shall be in the discretion.

Mr. Morton reviewed the speech of Senator tenders in gold, the secretary may redeem Schurz made ye terday, and said he could not them by exchanging the aforesaid bonds at agree with the gentleman. He (Morton) be-

Mr. Schurz .- The senator was mistaken, he

He inquired of the gentleman from Missouri in Schurz) what I countries had made the greatest duce rogress in the last ten years.

Schurz replied that he could not answer now, not having the statistics before him.

Mr. Morton said he had been informed that Austria, Russia, Germany and Italy had made such progress. Austria the greatest comparativesuch progress. Austria the greatest comparatively speaking to the United States, Russia next, Germany next, and then Italy. During this period, the currency of Austria had been at a discount of from 1 to 20 per cent; that of Russia from 10 to 25 per cent, and that of Italy somewhere from 5 to 20 per cent. He desired to again state that the recent panic in our country did not spring out of any defect in our currency. The currency didn't run down during that name, but on the contrary increased in value. The currency didn't run down during that panic, but on the contrary increased in value. He saw behind all this contraction argument,

OLD STATE BANKING SYSTEM

Looking up. He hoped the country would never return to that system, nor anything like other side of the house (the democrats), with but tors. although the committee representing two exceptions, opposed the present national them agreed to the proposition made, would Missouri (Mr. Bogy) a few days since said his (Mr. Schurz) yesterday said it had too much. ple? He ventured to say the former (Mr. Bogy)

Mr. Morton, in conclusion, argued that the polley of contraction was disastrous and ruinous ago, compared with the wealth and business of the country at that time. These things were not to be whistled down and settled by the visions of John Stuart Mill. The system of wages and the prices in England would no more answer in this country than the map of Europe would answer for the map of North America.

Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, said that so many plans had been devised that he began to think it would be unpatriotic in him not to say something, and he had therefore given notice a few days ago, that he would introduce a bill; in ac-cordance with such notice, he had sent to the clerk's desk and had read a bill, the title of which is, a bill to provide for the gradual with-drawal from circulation of the irredeemable national notes and the substitution therefor of national notes, and the substitution therefor of redeemable national bank notes; to remove the redeemable national bank notes; to remove the unjust restrictions upon banks of issue, and upon the amount of circulation. He said he thought the country was doing business on a scaffold a good way up from the solid ground, sustained by a statute. Repeal that statute and business will tumble down. He didn't propose to disturb the volume of currency, but steadily appreciate its value. He advocated the passage of the bill and expressed the opinion that it would be the safest road to return to specie payment. The government should maintain a neutrality between those who demand more and those who demand less currency. ess currency.

would speak on the resolution to-morrow, if no other senator desired to do so. Mr. Schurz, of Missouri, said it had been sug gested to him by the senator from Mass-achusetts, Boutwell, that he had done him an achusetts, Boutwell, that he had done him an injustice in his speech yesterday, in saying that he, Boutwell, had advocated the doctrine that the government was bound only by its own pleasure in redeeming legal tender notes, and might not therefore redeem them at all, if it were able to do so. He had certainly no intention to do Mr. Boutwell any injustice. After reading from the speech of that gentleman, in which he said legal tenders are redeemable at the pleasure of the

The senate then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution reported by the finance committee, declaring it to be the duty of congress, to adopt definite measures to redeem the pledge in the act of 1869, for the earliest practicable redeemption of the United States notes in gold coin.

Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, said that as he should act on the question of finance immediately, he proposed to modify his substitute of the resolution of the coommittees, one are all the substitute of the senate then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution reported by the finance committee, declaring it to be the duty of congress, to adopt definite measures to in the negative were given by Messar, a plan of organization for the working men was held last evening, at which sagreed to—yeas, 226; nays, 25. The bill now agreed to—yeas, 226; nays, 25. The bill n for the resolution of the committees, so as to reported the rule proposed originally by Mr. cation, such as railroads, canals and tele- scalps, for which he received \$169 30.

narrow the subject down to the moderate increase of the currency. He therefore, withdrew the substitute formerly presented by him and substituted the following:

That the committee on finance be directed to report to the senate, at as early a day as practicable, such measures as will restore commercial confidence, and give stability and elasticity to the circulating medium, through a moderate increase of currency.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, spoke against inflation, and in favor of a return to against inflation, and in favor of a return to specie payments, making United States notes a legal tender. It was only an exercise

THE MOVEMENT BECOMING UNANIMOUS-THE

to redeem the legal tender notes of the United States, and it shall be in the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, so soon as he shall deem it expedient with such amount of gold as for the time being he may have procured, to commence and continue the redemption of legal tenders. When redeemed, they are not to be reissued, they are not to be reissued, they shall be redeemable in sor legal tenders outstanding and redeemed shall at no time exceed \$355,000,000.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 15.

The Senate, at the expiration of the excellation of the resolution reported by the finance committee.

The senate production and the districts in the production and presentation of a discussion of the right of a member who had voted, but who was not so received here to-day from all the districts in the corporation are to be vested in a bouncied. The surveys of the corporation are to be vested in a bouncied of directors consisting of not less than the schuylkill region represent that at a member who had voted, but who was not so received here to-day from all the districts in the production and presentation of section of the corporation are to be vested in a bouncied of the corporation are to be vested in a bouncied. The surveys of the member who had voted, but who was not so the surveys of the member who had voted, but who was not so received here to-day from all the districts in the production and presentation of section of the corporation are to be vested in a bouncied of directors consisting of not less than the surveys of the surveys of the member who had voted, but who was not so received the surveys of the tensury of the time and decided to the miners, all had decided to the miners, all had decided to the miners and decided and adopted as nearly or unique the result had been announced, the speaker the result had been announced, the speaker the result had been announced, the surveys of the surveys of the tensure of the surveys of the tensure that at a meeting of the contract in the production and treatment of the con lieved that, in order to bring our currency to May, and some think a compromise may be on the

> in rejecting the proposition to reduce the minimum basis price. An effort will then be made to reconcile matters, at least they ought to be, and will be if coal counsel's prevail. at least they ought It is also claimed that no change has taken

parties directly in the interested regions, and also of the business community, and there is a greater unananimity against any reduction on a basis be-\$2 50 or \$2 75 than prevailed It was a great drain on the business of the region. Even some coal operamany of them would like have contract work reduced . Such is the situation in this region at this writing, and as we stated before, with cool counsel on both sides, we think the question can be adjusted with a suspension of only a few days, which would states, not be injurious to trade, as the market is ments supplied with coal at the presena and even if a strike should take place in Schuylkill it would not affect the supply of coal, as other regions could furnish all that would be required for several months to come. In order, however, to remove a false impression that prevails upon some questions, we most positively deny that there is any disposition on the part of any interest directly engaged in the trade to bring about a strike. It is not the intere t of parties, and all will endeavor to avoid it if possible. The reason why men are so unanimous against a reduction of the basis of prices is that if a panic had not occurred, they would have asked for a basis of 270, which is not considered too high to pay a fair income on the investment to all parties. As it was, several districts struck for a higher basis, but a majority voted to continue the basis of '73 for '74, and such seemed to be the feeling of all parties up to the time. The dif-

ferent proportions were made to them on Since the above was written, it has been stated to us that one or two persons of influence among the miners would like to bring about a strike to advance their personal interests. Whether the statement is correct, we do not know, but we hope that workingmen's benevolent association will not listen to any such advice from any

of the salary bill—that the will of the people had been accomplished in regard thereto.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the house a bill making appropriations to pay the salar amendment, but Mr. Meaning appropriations to pay the salar mandment making appropriations to pay the official reporters of the senate. The bill was passed.

The house board of regents of the Salary bill—that the will of the people that been accomplished in regard thereto.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, from the committee to appropriations, reported back the house a bill making appropriations to pay the salar mandment making appropriations to pay the salar mandment making appropriations to pay the solar the bolls in would district the pleasure of the senate of the sen foot before the other, and making up time TION OF RESOLUTIONS-A STRONG LIST OF it occurs to me that he takes success as a hog CHICAGO, Jan, 12.—A large meeting of moment and then turning its expressionless

rates of freight thereon, which was referred to the committee on railways and canals. The first section provides for the corporation, a blank being left for the names of the corporators. son river or the bay of New York to the city of Council Bluffs, lowa, or to such other convenient point on the east bank of the Missouri river in lowa as shall offer the best connection with the system of railroad west of the Missouri river. The line of said rallroad shall be established on the most direct and practicable route between said termini consistant with the recurrences of commerce and the ent with the requirements of commerce and the THE GREAT COAL STRIKE.

HE MOVEMENT BECOMING UNANIMOUS—THE MINERS SHOW NO SIGNS OF BACKING DOWN—DIFFERENT OPINIONS AS TO THE LONGEVITY OF THE STRIKE.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 12.—Dispatches

end with the requirements of commerce and the proper accommodation of the largest number of people within the reach of the line. The commenced within one year from the passage of this act, and the main line completed within three years thereafter. The capital stock of the company shall not exceed 1,600,000 shares of \$100 each. The promised last year perfect independence from all partisan ties. It promised earnest, unrelaxing partisan ties. It promised earnest, unrelaxing partisan ties. It promised earnest, unrelaxing partisan ties. It promised earnest in detail its purposes. To those who have watched that course it reasserts its claim for continued countenance and loyal support. The Sentinel promised last year perfect independence from all partisan ties. It promised earnest, unrelaxing partisan ties. It promised earnest in the production and presentation of a people within the requirements of commerce and the proper accommodation of the largest number of people within the requirements of commerce and the proper accommodation of the largest number of people within the reach of the line. The commerced within that course it reasserts its claim for continued countenance and loyal support. The Sentinel defined at length and proper accommodation of the largest number of people within the reach of the line. The commerced within that course it reasserts its claim for continued countenance and loyal support. The Sentinel defined at length and in detail its purposes. To those who have watched that course it reasserts its claim for continued countenance and loyal support. ence of opinion among leading coal operators as to how long the strike will continue and what length of time the men will be able to stand out, many believing that it will continue and the best manner. Besides branches to St. four and Chicago, the corporation is authorized to construct such other branches as in the Judgment of the directors may answer its purpose, but not more than two branches shall be made.

There is much difference of the linear yard, the entire road to be constructed and operation in the State has borne testimony, as well as the swelling lists of new readers who have joined its ranks of the directors may answer its purpose, but not more than two branches shall be made.

For the next year the Sentinel reaffirms its purpose, but not more than two branches shall be made.

number of collieries having suspended work to attend district meetings of the workingmen's benevolent association for the purpose men's benevolent association for the purpose Mr. Scharz.—The senator was mistaken, he didn't desire it all to be done at once.

Mr. Morton replied that he accepted the correction of the gentleman. A thoughtful salidor in going from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, will so by way of the Welland canal, locking down gradually, but an impulsive one would go over the committees, finding the unanimity. Mr. Fenton said that while he concurred in the vew of the gentleman from Missouri, and the working a rapid withdrawal of the currency. It should be done prudenly and the time fixed to commence the resumption of specie payments.

Mr. Morton replied that he concurred to the working on the proposition in the view of the gentleman from Missouri, was arranged. When the commissioner prevail, edith there was no difficulty between the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Schurz) contraction of specie payments.

Mr. Morton replied that he concurred to the working of the unanimity of the currency. It is contracted to the working of the working of the working of the working of the currency. It is contracted to the method of the currency. It is contracted to the method of the currency. It is contracted to the working of Davis by the president this morning:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan. 12, 1874.

To Gov. Davis, Austin, Texas:

Your dispatches and letters reciting the action of the supreme court of Texas in declaring the late election unconstitutional, and asking the use of troops to prevent apprehended violence, are received. The case is not made in accordance with the constitution of the United States and the acts of contraction. There was is not made in accordance with the constitution of the United States and the acts of contraction. There was hardly a man in England living 5 miles from the supreme court of the suprement of the currency circulation to small. He argued that the United States could not be endowned, and which was afterwards submitted so the men. With this the argued that the United States could not be company for the use of road or telegraph, by government and private citizens.

One of the company for the use of road or telegraph, by government and private citizens.

One of the sections provides that the bulk of freight which are or may be placed in the company for the company for the use of road or telegraph, by government and private citizens.

One of the sections provides that the bulk of freight which are or may be placed in the corrupt found Gowen had submitted a proposition of the currency. The great body of the pople of the open or may be placed in the company for the use of the by government and private citizens.

One of the sections provides that the bulk of freight which are or may be placed in the cars without packages by shippers, without handling by the cars without packages by shippers, without handling by the cars without packages by shippers, without handling by the cars without packages by shippers with the company for the use of the company hardly a man in England living 5 miles from bank, and most of them lived in towns and villages in sight of banks. Facilities for bank credits there were much greater than in this country, and there was not the necessity for so great a volume of currency. England, with her 32, and the United States, with her 40,000,000 currency, and the collieries until the basis was arranged. This, we think, was a milks per ton per mile for distances less than simulated redomation.

The Max And Max And I had been argued that we had been built in advance of the settlement, but they were always the pioneers of civilization.

The Max And Hadden and received by the company in loading, the maximum rates of freight allowed to be demanded, taken and received by the company shall be at the rate of five milks per ton per mile for distances less than similar the 10 to be demanded, taken and received by the company shall be at the rate of five milks per ton per mile for distances less than the commissioners will meet to rate of six milks per ton per m ceeding three hundred miles, and at nine mills per ton per mile for distances less than three hundred and not exceeding one hundred and fifty miles, and at one cent per ton per mile for distances less than one hundred and fifty miles, provided, that in the winter months said corporation shall be entitled to an additional one mill per ton per mile to said rate, and for all other freelights not included in the terms. It is also claimed that no change has taken place in the basis price in Lehigh valley, or the Wyoming region, and that the prices of 1873 past have been continued for 1874, and why not charge them in Schuylkill county. They say if contract work is too high at some places, let that be adjusted on equitable terms, and also raised where too low. I have endeavored to ascertain the views of parties directly in the interested regions. proper carrying of animals, and compliance with the spirit, intent and meaning of the acts shall have full power and authority to classify freight and to fix the maximum charges on

EACH CLASS OF FREIGHT And on each article other than those hereinbefore specified and specifically set forth, and who shall reduce the rates of freight on articles the proportion of the reduction herein made on bulk freights from the rates in force on the great east and west through lines on the list day January, 1874. The United Ist day States, in ments of January, 1874. The n consideration of the f the bills, are gu an interest at the rate of 5 per cent annum, pay able half yearly, upon a portion of the cost of the construction of the main line of the road, but not to exceed in the aggregate of \$mile of equivalent single track. The bonds so guaranteed shall not be sold or disposed of by the company except for cash, and not less than she company except for cash, and not less than so per cent of their par value, and shall be pay able at the city of New York, both principal and interest. A sinking fund is to be created to relimburse the United States, etc. This charter, and all privileges therein contained, are declared to be subject to the control of congress, as to modification, alteration, or repeal of the same.

Representative Woodworth, of Ohio, introduced a bill which was referred to the committee on railways and canals, establishing a bullet of the state. It means to be subjected to the committee on railways and canals, establishing a bullet of the state. tee on railways and canals, establishing a bu-reau of transportation, and to regulate the man-agement of railroad and transportation compaagement of railroad and transportation companies employed in inter-state commerce. It is proposed among other things to appoint one commissioner and four assistant commissioners. These officers to be appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, for a term of five years. They are required to give bonds, the commissioner in the sum of \$100,000, and the assistants in the sum of \$50,000 each for the faithful performance of their duties. The commissioners to receive a salary of \$6,000 and assistants \$4,000 per annum. The burean is to be attached to the interior department. The commissioners are charged with the duty of causing to be observed all laws of the United States relative to transportation of freight and passengers over the railroads, or the consolidation of railroads, that have terminal points in the different states or territories, and relative to the management and operations of the same, and the management and operation of all transportation companies engaged as common carriers of freight and passengers over such ont listen to any such advice from any quarter. Strikes are destructive to the interests of all parties, and generally result in more losses than gains, and everything ought to be done except a sacrifice of power on strict principles of justice to avoid such a calamity.

A Washington correspondent draws an easy picture of the situation, to which, if the would-be Chief Justice do conform, he won't take his confirmation or condemnation very much to heart. Says the letter: Now I don't suppose Williams himself knows how he is

writes that Captain Clarence Kelly, of that One copy, six months... which had 3 feet of chain attached.

An Independent Newspaper.

THE INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL

THE NEWSPAPER OF INDIANA

UNTRAMMELED AND NONPARTISAN.

DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

Setting out on a somewhat new and untried path last year, the Sentinel defined at length and

attitude in the past year-the organ of no party or creed-the temperate advocate, only, of the contraction. He was opposed to a reduction in the time given for a final answer whether the price of labor or commodities. If it be done it should be done very gradually. The senator (Schurz) would do it all at once. He would descend from Lake Eric to Lake Ontario over the Niagara Falls

Niagara Falls

SAME SIDE OF THE MAIN LINE

In any one state. In case it shall be deemed at they will accept or reject the proposition.

The Journal will contain the follong editors are not continue to publish all the news at the ear-universal to the proposition.

The Journal will contain the follong editors over the several lines, as a portion of their main line or the people, and hold itself outside of all party question and the situation: The men at a public several lines, as a portion of the resistance of the people, and hold itself outside of all party question and the situation: The men at a public several lines, as a portion of the resistance of the people, and hold itself outside of all party question and the situation: The men at a public several lines are authorized to publish all the news at the ear-universal lines, as a portion of their main line or the people, and hold itself outside of all party question and the situation: The men at a public several lines are authorized to publish all the news at the ear-universal lines, as a portion of their main line or the people, and hold itself outside of all party question and the situation: The men at a public several lines are at the case it shall be deemed at a lineary one state. In case it shall be deemed at a lineary one state. In case it shall be deemed at a lineary one state. In case it shall be deemed at a lineary one state. In case it shall be deemed at a lineary one state. In case it shall be deemed at a lineary one state. In case it shall be deemed at a lineary one state. In case it shall be deemed at a lineary one state. In case it shall be deemed at a lineary one state. In case it shall be deemed at a lineary one state. In case it shall be deemed at a lineary on

physically, and every way. It believes that the present revenue laws work mischievously and discriminately against the producer and in favor of the non-producer, and that any reform which does not make farmer's rights and revenue rebe directed toward the strengthening of that definancial monopolies, the Sentinel will continue an honest support. While furthering all interof congress in said matter. Such fair and reasonable compensation is to be fixed by a commission created by this bill. A commission of 5 persons is established, 3 of whom are to be appointed by the president, by and with the advice of the senate, and 2 by the company, which believes the company, which is the senate, and 2 by the company, which is senated as a series of the senate of the sena Sentinel will attempt full and Impartial Justice

to all who trust it. Concerning its general features as a newspaper. the Sentinel will hold its rank as the foremost of liberal expenditures whenever events of moment occupy the public mind. The seatures for which this paper has become popular and distinguished during the last year, will be carried require- out still more fully, if possible, the coming year, and every department made of vital, abiding interest and usefulness to the home circle, the minister, the lawyer, the educator-in short, all classes who want a pure and upright press, un-

trammeled by party and unwarped by prejudice. The Sentinel is not only the completest news the brilliant progress of the State. It means to give voice to the most liberal, enlightened and purest sentiment of the time, and in this respect claims a distinctly special mission. It depends on its character as an independent and fearless news medium for growth and support, and makes no pretext of cheap premiums to secure reluctant supporters.

Its market reports-regular, special and compiled, are the fullest, most diversified and complete presented in any journal of similar resources in the country. Its law, educational and industrial reports, which have attracted general attention in the past, shall be continued with equal care and accuracy in the future, and no cost spared in perfecting such details as will render them in every way the features of Indiana journalism. In a special way, the Sentinel is better able to present a complete newspaper

Per week, including Sunday.

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